

6004. Misbranding of "Quaker Herb Extract," U. S. * * * v. Quaker Herb Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$300 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8436. I. S. No. 12145-m.)

On October 1, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Quaker Herb Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about September 14, 1916, from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Quaker Herb Extract," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	17.1
Nonvolatile, 100° C. (grams per 100 cc)-----	3.9
Ash (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.53

Water-insoluble ash: Trace.

Ash consists of sodium sulphates and carbonates, not more than trace of phosphates, chlorids, magnesium oxid, calcium oxid or iron oxid.

Tannin: Present.

Reinsch test for arsenic and mercury: Negative.

Alkaloid, salicylates, and iodids: None found.

Plant extractives: Present.

Small amount of reducing sugar present.

Emodin: Present.

Taste and odor suggest aromatics (cinnamon, anise, and licorice.)

Sample is a reddish-brown hydroalcoholic solution containing essentially plant extractives (emodin) and aromatics.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on its label falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for diseases of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, as a treatment and preventive for catarrh, indigestion, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles, scrofula and so-called blood diseases, chills, fever, ague, nervousness, female complaints, and disease germs, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was further alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements included in the circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for catarrh of the head, catarrh of the stomach, so-called dyspepsia, indigestion, stomach troubles, gastritis, sick headache, vomiting, palpitation of the heart, dizziness, poor memory, fever sores, pains in the stomach, general debility, nervous weakness, lack of vitality, loss of vigor, falling of the womb, prolapsus uteri, female weakness, bearing-down pains, female irregularities, leucorrhea, whites, impoverished blood, female bladder troubles, irregularity of the periods, change of life, worms, parasites, tapeworms, pin worms, stomach worms, malarial chills and fever, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On March 1, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$300 and costs.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*